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GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

BY

GEO. C. HURLBUT, *Librarian*.

THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.*—The seventh number of this publication, which was founded by Behm and Wagner in 1872, appeared in 1882. A considerable portion of the eighth number was ready for the press, when the death of Dr. Behm, on the 15th of March, 1884, put a temporary stop to the work, and circumstances have delayed its production till the present year. It will be henceforth published periodically, but at what interval is not stated.

The total population of the earth is estimated at about 1480 millions, divided as follows: Europe, with 9,729,861 square kilometres † has 357,379,000 inhabitants; Asia has 44,142,658 sq. kil. and 825,954,000 inhabitants; Africa 29,207,100 sq. kil., and 163,953,000 inhabitants; America (N. and S.) 38,334,100 sq. kil., and 121,713,000 inhabitants; Australia (and Tasmania) 7,695,726 sq. kil., and 3,230,000 inhabitants; the Oceanic Islands 1,898,700 sq. kil., and 7,420,000 inhabitants; and the Polar Regions 4,482,620 sq. kil., and 80,400 inhabitants. In

* Die Bevölkerung der Erde. Periodische Übersicht über neue Arealberechnungen, Gebietsveränderungen, Zählungen und Schätzungen der Bevölkerung auf der gesamten Erdoberfläche. Herausgegeben von Hermann Wagner, Göttingen, und Alexander Supan, Gotha, VIII. Mit fünf Karten.

Ergänzungsheft No. 101 zu "Petermanns Mitteilungen."

Gotha, 1891.

† 10,000 square kilometres = 3861.161 square miles.

the figures for Asia are included the islands, excepting those of the Arctic ; Iceland, Nova Zembla and the Atlantic islands are left out of the calculation for Europe, Madagascar and other islands are excluded from the estimates for Africa, and the Polar Regions from the American estimate.

The detailed figures for Europe are :

Central Europe :

	Sq. Kil.	Population.
German Empire,.....	540,419	49,424,135
Austria-Hungary,	625,518	41,284,966
Bosnia & Herzegovina,.....	51,110	1,336,091
Principality of Liechtenstein... ..	159	9,593
Switzerland.....	40,820	2,933,334
Luxemburg	2,587	211,088
Netherlands	33,000	4,558,095
Belgium.....	29,457	6,093,798
Total,.....	1,327,633	105,851,000

Northwestern Europe :

Denmark.....	38,279	2,172,205
Faroe Islands.....	1,333	12,954
Sweden.....	450,574	4,774,409
Norway.....	325,285	1,999,176
Great Britain and Ireland.....	314,628	37,888,152
Total.....	1,130,099	46,847,000

Southwestern Europe :

France.....	536,408	38,218,903
Principality of Monaco.....	22	13,304
Republic of Andorra... ..	452	6,000
Spain (without Canary Islands).....	497,244	17,246,688
Gibraltar (British).....	5	24,696
Portugal (without Azores and Madeira)	89,372	4,306,554
Italy	286,588	30,158,408
Republic of San Marino.....	59	7,920
Malta (British).....	323	174,621
Total	1,410,473	90,157,000

Southeastern Europe :

Greece	65,119	2,217,000
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Turkey (including Crete).....	168,533	5,600,000
Bulgaria and E. Rumelia.....	96,660	3,154,375
Novi-Bazar.....	7,350	153,000
Montenegro.....	9,080	200,000
Servia.....	48,110	2,157,477
Romania	131,020	5,000,000
Total.....	525,872	18,482,000
<i>Eastern Europe :</i>		
Russia (and Poland).....	4,924,567	93,703,331
Finland	373,612	2,338,404
Total..	5,335,784	96,042,000
The Asiatic Details are :		
Siberia (without Arctic islands).....	12,488,348	4,314,000
<i>Russ. Central Asia and Turkistan :</i>		
Russian Central Asia.....	3,504,908	5,327,000
Khiva.....	60,000	500,000
Bokhara.....	205,000	1,250,000
The Pamir.....	66,000	30,000
Total.....	4,342,315	7,107,000
<i>Western Asia :</i>		
Russian Caucasasia.....	472,554	7,285,000
Asiatic Turkey.....	1,778,168	15,475,000
Sinaftic Peninsula (to Egypt).....	59,000	4,147
Cyprus (British).....	9,601	209,291
Arabia (not Turkish).....	2,505,119	2,272,000
Persia.....	1,645,000	7,500,000
Afghanistan	550,000	4,000,000
Kafiristan and Hindu Kush.....	71,000	600,000
Baluchistan and the Afghan-Indian Border	432,000	1,020,000
Total.....	7,522,442	38,365,000
<i>Central and Eastern Asia :</i>		
China (proper).....	4,004,650	350,000,000
Manchuria.....	942,000	7,000,000
Interior Chinese Territories.....	6,169,000	4,500,000
Hongkong (Br.) and Macao (Port.)..	91	266,000
Korea.....	218,650	10,519,000

Japan (without Bonin Islands).....	382,345	40,072,020
Total.....	11,716,736	412,357,000
<i>India :</i>		
British India (without regions in Iran and Farther India).....	3,655,730	278,582,000
French and Portuguese India.....	4,167	797,000
Ceylon (with Maldives).....	64,276	3,038,000
Himalaya States.....	218,000	3,260,000
Total.....	3,942,173	285,677,000
<i>Farther India :</i>		
British Upper and Lower Burma.....	414,951	7,554,000
Lushai, Kachin and Shan States.....	321,300	2,000,000
Karenní.	10,700	50,000
Siam.....	800,000	9,000,000
Straits Settlements (British).....	90,000	1,158,000
French Farther India....	489,500	18,914,000
Total.....	2,126,451	38,676,000
<i>East Indian Islands :</i>		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.....	8,270	28,000
Sunda Islands and Moluccas.....	1,699,741	34,430,000
Philippines and Sulu Islands.....	296,182	7,000,000
Total....	2,004,193	39,458,000
For Africa the figures are :		
<i>North Africa :</i>		
Morocco (including the Spanish Pres- idios).....	812,300	8,015,798
Algeria.....	667,100	3,855,700
Tunisia.....	116,300	1,500,000
Tripoli.....	1,033,400	1,000,000
Egypt.....	935,300	6,818,000
Total.....	3,564,400	21,189,500
<i>Sahara</i>	6,180,400	2,500,000
<i>North-tropical Zone :</i>		
Tropical N. E. Africa.....	4,578,200	28,422,000
Middle Sudan.....	1,548,100	27,300,000
Western Sudan and Upper Guinea...	2,159,900	33,034,000

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Equatorial Region.....	2,016,700	16,000,000
Total.....	10,302,900	104,756,000
<i>South-tropical Zone:</i>		
Congo State.....	2,241,250	14,100,000
Angola.....	1,339,450	12,400,000
German East-Africa.....	955,220	2,900,000
Zanzibar.....	2,560	210,000
Mozambique.....	801,970	800,000
Zambezi Country.....	1,604,480	1,350,000
German S. W. Africa.....	835,100	200,000
Total.....	7,842,150	31,960,000
<i>Extra-tropical S. Africa:</i>		
South African Republic.....	294,300	679,200
Orange Free State.....	130,700	207,503
Swaziland and Tongaland.....	21,510	91,000
British South Africa.....	870,720	2,570,000
Total.....	1,317,230	3,547,700

The American countries are given in detail, as follows:

North America:

British N. America.....	8,412,170	5,273,200
French Possessions.....	235	5,983
United States.....	9,212,300	62,981,000
Mexico.....	1,946,523	11,395,712
Total.....	19,810,200	79,656,000

Central America..... 547,308 3,231,400

West Indies..... 244,478 5,482,800

South America:

Venezuela.....	1,043,900	2,238,900
Guiana.....	437,600	373,900
Brazil.....	8,361,350	14,600,000
Paraguay.....	253,100	330,000
Uruguay.....	178,700	711,700
Argentina.....	2,789,400	3,203,700
Chile.....	776,000	3,165,300
Bolivia.....	1,334,200	1,434,800

Peru.....	1,137,000	2,980,000
Ecuador.....	299,600	1,204,400
Colombia.....	1,121,280	3,100,000
Total.....	17,732,130	33,342,700

The Australian divisions are :

<i>Australia</i> (mainland)....	7,627,832	3,073,000
<i>Tasmania</i>	67,894	156,622
Total.....	7,695,726	3,230,000

The Oceanic Islands are divided into :

The South Sea Islands :

New Guinea group.....	807,956	837,000
Melanesia.....	145,892	642,300
New Zealand group.....	271,067	673,500
Micronesia.....	3,540	94,100
Sandwich Islands.....	17,008	92,050
Polynesia.....	17,437	115,600

Total.....	1,262,900	2,454,600
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<i>Islands of the Indian Ocean</i>	603,718	4,139,900
<i>Atlantic Islands</i>	32,082	825,357

The Polar Regions are estimated as follows :

Arctic :

Arctic America.....	1,301,080	1,000
Greenland.....	2,169,750	10,221
Iceland.....	104,785	69,224
Uninhabited islands.....	250,000

Total.....	3,825,620	80,400
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<i>Antarctic</i>	657,000
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The lakes, gulfs, and inland seas named are included in the total area of each of the following divisions :

Central Europe :

Gulfs of the Baltic Sea.....	3,446 sq. kilometres.
Lake Constance and Lake of Geneva.	1,117 “

Eastern Europe :

Sea of Azov.....	37,605 “
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Russian Central Asia and Turkistan :

Aral and Caspian Seas.....	506,407 “
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Africa, South-tropical Zone :

Lake Nyassa.....	26,500	kilometres.
Lake Tanganika.....	35,620	"

North America :

Canadian Lakes.....	238,971	"
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It is to be remembered that, for many countries of the world, these figures represent only the *probable* population and area, estimated, in the absence of exact data, from the most trustworthy information within reach.

The most densely peopled country is Belgium, with 533 to the square mile. Then follow : The Netherlands with 355, Great Britain and Ireland with 319, Italy with 270, The German Empire with 233, Switzerland with 184, France with 182, Austria-Hungary with 169, Denmark with 146, Portugal with 123, Servia with 116, Rumania with 97, Spain with 88, Greece with 87, European Turkey with 82, European Russia (without Finland) with 48, Sweden with 27, and Norway with 14.

In Asia, French and Portuguese India have 489 to the square mile, Japan has 270, China Proper 231, British India 195.

In America, the greatest density of population is in the French possessions, which have 64 inhabitants to the square mile. The West Indies come next with 56, and then the United States with 18, though the *Statesman's Year-Book, 1891*, makes the density 21.5. Mexico and Central America have, each, 15, Uruguay, Chile and Ecuador, each, 10, Colombia has 7, Peru 7, Venezuela 5, Brazil 4.8, Paraguay and the Argentine Republic have, each, 3, Bolivia has 2.5, and British North America 1.6.

Australia has 1 inhabitant to the square mile, and New Zealand counts 5.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL AND THE SOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI AT THE INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.—Dr. H. Wichmann writes as follows in *Petermanns Mittheilungen*, Band 37, X, (p. 250), concerning the remarks on the Nicaragua Canal, made by Mr. Stout before the Congress at Berne, last August :

“ Mr. A. Stout's address on the Nicaragua Canal was insufficient alike in form and substance; and a decided protest should be raised against taking advantage of a Geographical Congress to further a financial enterprise.”

Mr. Stout (who spoke for himself alone) had but just reached Berne when the Congress began its sittings. He had prepared a paper, but other speakers were to follow him, and he confined himself in his address to pointing out in a general way the fitness of the Nicaragua route for a ship canal.

It is not easy to understand why the subject of an Interoceanic Canal may not be brought before an International Geographical Congress, with or without the approval of Dr. Wichmann.* An interoceanic canal must largely affect the future of civilization; and geo-

* The First International Geographical Congress was held at Antwerp, August 14-22, 1871. This Congress considered the advantages to Belgian commerce likely to result from the opening of the Suez Canal, and recommended Mr. A. de Gogorza's plan for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

The Second International Geographical Congress held in Paris, August 1-11, 1875, discussed the question of the proper line for a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The Third International Geographical Congress, held at Venice, September 15-22, 1881, expressed itself in favor of the project for a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth.

graphers may be supposed to take an interest in the progress of mankind.

The objection that the Nicaragua Canal is a financial undertaking does not dispose of the matter. It is a condition of most human activities that they shall be paid for ; and Dr. Wichmann, who has devoted so much of his own energy to the success of *Petermanns Mittheilungen*, must be aware of this condition. It is understood that the Justus Perthes' Geographische Anstalt, which publishes the *Mittheilungen*, is a private establishment, organized on commercial principles, and deriving its revenue from the sale of its productions. The International Geographical Congress at Berne, none the less, felt itself justified in voting a testimonial to the Justus Perthes' Anstalt in recognition of its not wholly unselfish labors in the cause of geography ; and Dr. Wichmann does not appear to have recorded his protest against this recognition.

The paper on Capt. Glazier's pretended discovery of the source of the Mississippi River fails to please Dr. Wichmann. He says :

"It was in the highest degree superfluous for G. Hurlbut to stir up the question of the Mississippi Source. It has been known for a long time in Europe that the pretensions of Capt. W. Glazier to the discovery of the real source were unfounded." It was in the name of the American Geographical Society that G. Hurlbut's paper, having been considered by the Council, was submitted to the Congress. It was read and referred to a special Committee ; and the unanimous report of this committee in its favor was accepted and registered as the decision of the Congress. Under these circum-

stances Dr. Wichmann's expression of opinion seems to be a superfluous thing, the rather that it is an outcome of insufficient acquaintance with the subject. Capt. Glazier's pretended discovery, said to have been made in June, 1881, would have passed into oblivion but for the unfortunate action of the Royal Geographical Society, which published his letter and map in its *Proceedings* for January, 1885.

Supported, and never disavowed, by this authority, to which he constantly appealed through the press, Capt. Glazier made himself an obstruction and a reproach. His pretensions owed their vitality to the help of a well-known European Society; and it was nothing less than imperative that he should be made to take his true position before an International Geographical Congress, mainly composed of Europeans, and holding its deliberations in a European city.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION IN MADRID.—The Spanish Government gives notice that a Historical American Exhibition, in commemoration of the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery, will be opened in Madrid on the 12th of September, 1892, and closed December 31st, following. The Exhibition will comprise all objects relating to the history, social condition and civilization of the New World, before and at the time of the Conquest.

Articles for exhibition must be securely packed and delivered to the Committee in this city, after which all charges will be paid by the Managing Committee.

Space for exhibition will be allotted, free of expense.

All arrangements for display of articles must be completely finished on the 31st of August, 1892. Objects

may not be withdrawn before the closing of the Exhibition.

Articles to be returned abroad will be passed free of duty.

An international Jury will be appointed to award prizes, classified as follows :

First Prize of Honor.

Gold Medal.

Silver Medal.

Brass Medal.

Honorable Mention.

Mr. A. Baldasano, Spanish Consul-General in New York, is the President of the Commission in the United States.

BELTRAMI AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Prof. G. Ricchieri, in a report printed in the *Bollettino* of the *Società Geografica Italiana*, for October, 1891, makes some remarks (p. 844) on Mr. Hurlbut's paper, read before the International Geographical Congress at Berne. Prof. Ricchieri regrets the failure to mention in this paper the name of Beltrami, as one of the discoverers of the Mississippi River : and he does not doubt, that, if Prof. Pennesi, who has fully treated the subject of Beltrami's exploration,* had been present at the Congress, the rights of the Italian traveller would have been defended.

It is an easy matter to defend a man when he is not attacked. Prof. Ricchieri has failed to note that the paper read before the Congress at Berne was on "The

* *Bollettino* of the *Soc. Geog. Italiana*, June, 1886, p. 444, *et seq.*

Pretended Discovery of the Source of the Mississippi River by Capt. Willard Glazier."

The historical facts as to the real discovery were to be recalled with brevity. It was proposed to tell only the essential part of the story, as more than sufficient to show the emptiness of Capt. Glazier's pretensions.

Beltrami's name was not mentioned, because it could have added no weight to the argument.

Prof. Pennesi's article, already referred to, makes the best of a dim case. It is certain, if we believe his story, that Beltrami visited the upper waters of the Mississippi in the year 1824; but it is impossible to tell how much or how little he discovered, through the wordiness of his rhapsodical letters, filled with inevitable sentiment and recollections of Lempriere's Dictionary. His contribution to the knowledge of the source of the river was less than that made by Schoolcraft in 1820.

SAVAGE RELIGION.—The London *Times* has an abstract of a paper on "The Limits of Savage Religion," read on the 10th of November by Dr. Edward B. Tylor (disguised as Taylor in *Science* of Dec. 4,) before the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

It was necessary, Dr. Tylor said, to distinguish the genuine developments of native theology among the lower races from the effects of intercourse with civilized foreigners. He held that, especially through missionary influence since 1500, ideas of dualistic and monotheistic deities and of the moral government of the world had been implanted on native polytheism in various parts of the globe. Three principal causes had been at work to

disfigure the original barbaric beliefs: 1—Direct adoption from foreign teachers; 2—The exaggeration of genuine native deities of a lower order into a supreme god or devil; 3—The conversion of native words denoting a whole class of minor spiritual beings, such as ghosts or demons, into individual names alleged to be those of a supreme good deity or a rival evil deity.

Conspicuous among cases of borrowing from the beliefs of a higher culture was the famous "Great Spirit" of the North American Indians; an undoubted product of missionary teaching. Missionaries and travellers among the tribes of the Orinoco region have recorded the names of great divine beings both good and evil; and these names, when translated, suggest an origin outside of any native development of religion. They may be interpreted as "The Highest," "Lord of All," "Creator," and "Our Great Father"; and all these are obviously to be attributed to the missionary teaching which has been going on for three centuries. The Maipuris explained to Father Gilij how their spirit Purrunaminari (Lord of All) created man, and formed woman afterwards by extracting a rib from man during his sleep; and, also, how light was created before the sun. They had an account, reproducing the very details of the divine birth, according to Christian dogma; and this Father Gilij accepted as proof of a tradition preserved from the beginning of the human race, overlooking the intercourse of the Maipuris with Europeans since the year 1535. These tribes of the Orinoco had stories of a universal deluge, with details plainly borrowed from the Europeans, such as the sending of the waters from which only one man escaped in a canoe, and the rat,

sent out to discover whether the waters had subsided and returning to the canoe with an ear of Indian corn.

Australia supplied other illustrations of the subject. Bishop Salvado (?), of the Benedictine Mission in West Australia, gave an account of the savages' belief in an omnipotent creator called "Motogon" (held to be a wise old man of their own race) and also in a malignant spirit called "Chenga." Sir George Grey and Advocate-General Moore, who had previously described and studied this region and languages, found that the natives spoke of a spirit "Mittagong," who was an insignificant demon, identified with phosphoric fungus; and as for "Chenga," he was not an individual at all. The dead were called "djanga," and this word was applied by the savages to the white men, whom they regarded as the spirits of their forefathers returned. This misapplication of the name of a class to a particular person was largely due to the fact that communication between savages and white men was carried on in dog-English. The savage, living in terror of beings closely corresponding to our ghosts, or demons, learned to call these by the name of "devil," and the white man, accustomed to the idea of a dominant Satan, wrote the word with a capital letter.

The German Moravian missionaries, who went into the interior of Victoria in 1850, recorded that they found among the natives a belief in a spirit, "Baiaame," the creator of all things, who dwelt above the clouds. Mr. W. Howitt also described this spirit, and gave the following account, told by a native sorcerer, who had gone to Baiaame for instruction in the supernatural: "My father had said, we will go to Baiaame's camp. He got

astride of a thread, and put me on another, and we held by each other's arms. At the end of the two threads was 'Wambu,' the bird of Baiaame. We went through the clouds and on the other side was the sky. We went through the place where the doctors go through, and it kept opening and shutting very quickly. My father said that if it touched a doctor as he was going through it would hurt his spirit, and when he returned home he would sicken and die. On the other side we saw Baiaame sitting in his camp. He was a very great old man, with a long beard. He sat with his legs under him, and from his shoulders extended two great quartz crystals to the sky above him. There were also numbers of the boys of Baiaame and his people, who are birds and beasts."

Some of these details recall, as Dr. Tylor remarks, conventional Christian pictures of the Almighty ; and he concludes his paper by saying that, in examining a good many savage religions, he has been led always to the same result. In the religion of the lower races the civilized observer finds himself on familiar ground among ghosts, fairies, devils and deities of the sky, of the sun, and of the river. Native religions extend, therefore, to the distinct appreciation of gods of high rank in a polytheistic system ; but to go one step further and to look for ideas of one supreme good being and one potent evil being is, in Dr. Tylor's opinion, to get altogether beyond the religion of the lower races.

The general soundness of the argument must be admitted, but it must be used with caution. It is conceivable that the idea of the fatherly relation may be extended by the untutored savage mind to the realm of

the spirit-world ; and Dr. Tylor seems to strain a point in his interpretation of the Baïame story. Conventional Christian pictures of the Almighty, even if they were commonly reproduced, would hardly be available as elements of instruction for savages, to whom an engraving, or a colored print, is almost without significance ; and the mental development of the civilized man contributes quite as much as the backward condition of the savage to their mutual misunderstanding.

There is also a constant source of error in the assumption that missionary teaching, because long continued, must have reached all the tribes within a given area.

THE PIONEER OF OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—It appears from an address, delivered March 31, 1891, before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec by Mr. Archibald Campbell, one of the Vice-Presidents of that Institution, that the *Royal William* was “the first Ocean steamship to cross the Atlantic solely propelled by the motive power of steam.”

It is generally believed that the first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic was the *Savannah*, which left Savannah, Ga., May 20, 1819 (the New Am. Cyclopædia says *in 1818*), and arrived at Liverpool about a month later ; but this vessel used sails as well as steam, while the *Royal William* was built by Canadians “expressly as an Ocean steamship to contend with the storms of the Atlantic,” which she did successfully, and made the voyage from Pictou to London in 20 days in the summer of 1833. The fact is established by two letters of her commander, Capt. John McDougall, and by a mass of corroborative testimony ; but all this was so com-

pletely unknown that when it was proposed to lend the model of the *Royal William* to the Naval Exhibition in London, in May, 1891, Capt. Jephson, the Honorary Secretary of the Naval Committee, requested the Quebec Society "not to send the model unless it could be well authenticated that the *Royal William* was really the first steamship to cross the Atlantic."

This very proper request utterly astonished Mr. Campbell. "What!" he exclaims, "a Naval Committee not know that our *Royal William* was the first steamship ever to plough the Ocean without the aid of wind, aye, and against it; that Ocean upon which Britannia boasts to be mistress. . . .!!"

There is compensation in all things. If the Naval Committee had been acquainted with the history of the *Royal William*, Mr. Campbell might not have been moved to print his paper. The brave men who lived before Agamemnon are yet unsung, but the Canadian vessel has found her sacred bard.

THE MOOSONEE DIOCESE.—An undated letter from the Bishop of this Diocese, published in the *Greater Britain Messenger* for August, 1891, tells of an existence under conditions strangely unlike those of the busy world.

The Bishop writes from "Moose Factory, viâ Mattawa, Ottawa River, Canada." He had been occupied during the early and latter parts of the year with "scholastic and translational duties." His divinity students were entirely under his own charge, and his translations had employed every available moment. "I have now ready for the press," he says, "the Penta-

teuch, Isaiah, Jeremiah, the Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel ; the Psalms and New Testament have been in print for some years. The whole Bible will, I trust, form the crown of my missionary life, which, by the time this letter is in your hands, will have been of forty years duration." A work as great and as futile as Eliot's Bible.

The Moosonee Prayer Book and Hymnal, both of the Bishop's own translation, had reached him by the last "annual ship." Moose Factory is on James Bay, at the mouth of the Moose River. A hundred miles east of Moose is Rupert's House, where the Bishop, for six months of the year, ministered to the Rupert's House Indians, and those from "Mistassinee, Waswanepé, Nitchekwan, and Mackiskun," who come once a year to exchange their furs for clothes and imported food. They showed by their contributions that they valued their spiritual privileges.

In July the mission was continued to East Main River, and thence up the eastern coast to Fort George, and the storm-beaten land of Great Whale River. Eskimo and Indians were met by the way, "and here and there," says the Bishop, "we made the desert rejoice with some of the songs of Zion."

The Eskimo were particularly earnest, and fixed their attention on their books ; and some of the Indians were equally good, "but many take but little concern about their souls, and think it enough for them to devote their attention to obtaining food for the body, a matter of no small difficulty in their ungenerous land."

Moose Factory, though little more than five hundred miles from Quebec, is apparently more inaccessible than Central Africa.

A FRENCH REPORT OF THE PEARY EXPEDITION.—*La Revue Française*, of December 1, has the following intelligence, presumably from its own correspondent :

“The American expedition of Capt. Peary, accompanied by his wife, is on the North West Coast of Greenland.

“It passed the winter of 1890-91 at Whale Sound, and tried without success to reach the coasts north of Greenland by crossing the *indlandsisen*. It was forced to retreat to McCornieck Bay.

“The passage through the ice in Melville Bay was very difficult. On the 30th July, the steamer *Kite* left Ryder, who had just broken his leg. An expedition is to be sent next year to bring him back.”

Mr. Peary, who is not yet a captain, left New York with a party, including Mrs. Peary, on the 6th of June, 1891, in the steamer *Kite*, bound for Whale Sound on the North West Coast of Greenland. The *Kite* met with obstruction from the ice in the Strait of Belle Isle, but even this experience does not justify the steamer in heartlessly deserting Ryder, when he had broken his leg. It is true that Ryder had no business on board that galley, and ought to have been attending to his own affairs as commander of the Danish expedition to the eastern coast of Greenland ; but it is a satisfaction to know that the *Revue Française* will pick him up, if he lives through the winter.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.—*Biblia*, Vol. IV., No. 5, tells an instructive story of the American Expedition to Babylonia under Prof. John Peters, of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Philadelphia.

Among those who accompanied Prof. Peters were

Prof. R. F. Harper, of Yale, Prof. Hilprecht, Mr. P. Field, and Mr. Prince. These gentlemen were well armed, and they smuggled their arms ashore at Beirût in defiance of the Turkish law, by a device which Dirk Hatteraick might have admired :

“The revolvers and Winchester rifles were lowred to a small boat on the port side of the steamer, which for the moment was hidden from the view of the officials, and upon Nurian’s suggestion were wrapped carefully in oiled silk. They were then lowered into the sea. After the customs’ officers had left the steamer, a native dived to the bottom of the harbor, five fathoms deep, and the arms were recovered in good condition, and smuggled ashore in an unfrequented spot. Two days later they were delivered to the chief of the expedition, but the fees to various natives amounted to nearly the value of the fire-arms. Had the smugglers been caught, the punishment, according to Turkish law, would have been imprisonment for life.”

This looks like a corrupt transaction on the part of the natives, clearly unworthy as they were of the confidence reposed in them by the gentlemen of the expedition.

It was much the same in the interior of the country. The Turkish law prohibits the exportation of antiquities, and in the face of this prohibition Prof. Peters and his party found themselves obliged to be constantly on the watch, and to spend a great deal of money in bribes in order to collect fifteen large cases of tablets and other antiquities and to transport them to the coast. When the collection reached Smyrna the Turkish governor coolly took possession of the entire shipment, and transferred it to the museum at Constantinople.

Biblia reports that Prof. Peters became almost frantic with grief and rage at this confiscation of the trophies, acquired by constant vigilance and by so much money properly invested. Some of this money was recovered by the sale of the fire-arms to the natives, and some brands were snatched from the burning. Many smaller specimens, hidden in the clothing of the party, passed through the Custom House without detection, the way being made easy by the high character of the gentlemen and also by the exhibition of medals and coins, interesting to the unspeakable Turk.

It is understood that the contents of the cases, now lodged in Constantinople, refer to the story of Bel and the Dragon, and the trickeries of the priests who served in the temple of the god. It is a loss to archæology and to the history of religious ideas, that Prof. Peters was unable to convey these witnesses to the solemn frauds of a heathen superstition to their destination in the halls of the Theological Seminary, open to the sweet influences of light and truth, in a land where the natives neither bribe nor are bribed, but profess to walk by the law of duty and of conscience.

FRENCH ROUTES TO THE SUDAN.—The first number of a new quarterly publication, *Annales de Géographie*, made its appearance in Paris, October 15, 1891. The *Annales* will be edited by Messrs. P. Vidal de la Blache and Marcel Dubois, and the subject-matter of each number will be classified as follows :

1. Leading articles on geographical questions.
2. Critical and Bibliographical reviews. This division is regarded as much the most important of the three.

3. Correspondence, studies of particular districts, and general news.

At the close of the year there will be presented a Review of the progress made in geographical knowledge.

The second paper in No. 1 of the *Annales* is by Mr. H. Schirmer, on "France and the Routes of Access to the Sudan."

Mr. Schirmer does not concern himself with the Eastern Sudan, which he regards as closed for a long time to come to Europeans.

The case is different with the Central and Western Sudan, both of which regions interest France, in virtue of her position in Algeria and Tunisia, as well as in Senegambia and on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea.

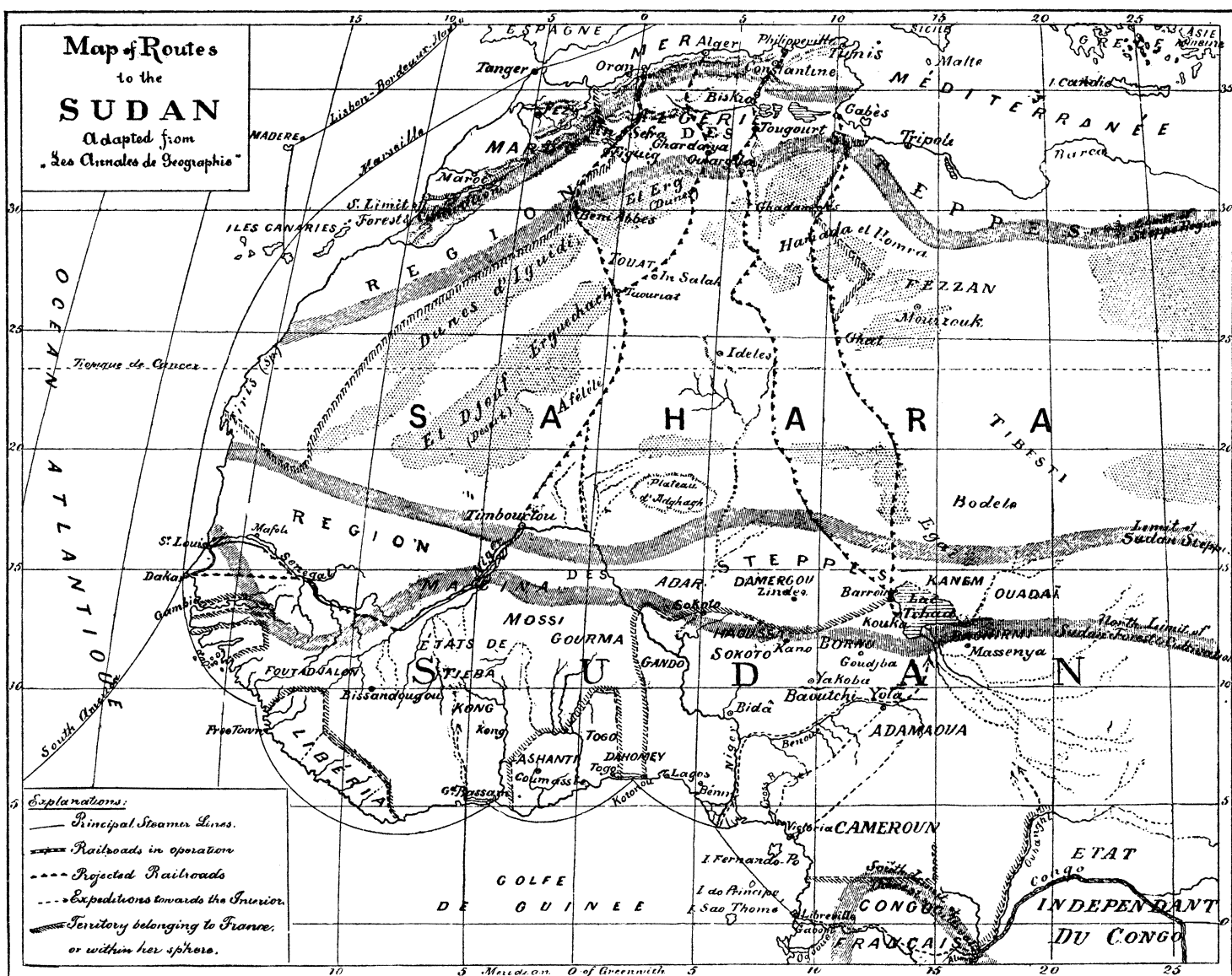
There are three principal approaches to the Sudan : across the Desert, by way of the Senegal River, and by the Lower Niger.

Of these the Desert route is the most ancient. The elements in its favor are that it crosses a healthful country and that it has for its starting-point an equally healthful coast region, inhabited by Europeans, and provided with needful resources. Its disadvantages are its length—1600 to 1900 miles, according to the objective point—the poverty of the intervening country, and the unmistakable hostility of the natives.

The Senegal route is very much shorter. Medine, the head of navigation on the Senegal, is separated by 280 miles from Koulikoro (not marked on the map, but situated on the Niger, about one-third of the distance between Bammako and Segou-Sikoro). In this way it may be said that the Senegal prolongs the great artery of the middle Niger, navigable at all times for more

Adapted from
Les Annales de Géographie

„Les Annales de Géographie“



than 600 miles to Timbuktu and beyond it, and the ancient Arab geographers expressed, not so much a geographical error, as a commercial truth, when they represented their Nile of the Blacks as flowing through the Senegal to the sea.

The disadvantages of this route are : the condition of the river, which is obstructed by rocks, so that regular navigation ceases 217 miles from the coast, at Mafou (misprinted *Mafoli* on the map); the inconveniences of the coast itself, which make the true port of the country not Saint-Louis, at the mouth of the river, but Dakar, 125 miles distant ; and above all, the climate. Senegal will never be a colony with a European population, for, like the rest of tropical Africa, it is the home of malaria, and the chosen abode of yellow fever. It is, therefore, almost destitute of industrial resources, and the true base of operations in Senegal is Bordeaux.

The Niger route passes through a still more unhealthy country. In Senegal the European, it has been found, can work during the dry season. The railroad from Dakar to Saint-Louis was built by white workmen, landed by the Société des Batignolles between November and June, and reëmbarked for Bordeaux as soon as the rains set in. Nothing like this is possible on the Lower Niger, which does not flow through the Sudan, properly so-called, but through a region which belongs, by its climate and its vegetation, to Equatorial Africa, with its virgin forests, its impenetrable jungles, its oppressive and pernicious humidity. The delta of the river is nothing but a foul and offensive expanse of mud, cut up by thousands of channels, bounded towards the inner country by the unbroken forest, and lined,

wherever the salt and the fresh waters meet, with jungles of the poisonous mangrove. Any one caught in this tangle is sure to have a sharp attack of fever, the Niger fever, that destroys with a touch one-half, or even three-fourths, of a man's vital strength. Altogether, the delta of the Niger, the lower Niger and the Benue are to be counted, with Lagos, the Cameruns and the Gabun, as among the most deadly regions of Africa. Not even the worst climate, however, can nullify a good commercial position, and in this respect the Niger is without a rival. It is a distinctive feature of Africa, that it is almost without rivers that can be ascended from where they enter the sea. The Niger is navigable to Rabba, 470 miles from the Gulf of Guinea, so that steamers can reach the Hausa countries, which are among the richest and most populous in the Sudan ; nor is this all, for its great affluent, the Benue, affords access much farther into the interior than the Niger itself. The Benue flows in a deep *fault* for more than 600 miles, and at the same distance from its confluence with the Niger is more than half a mile in width. Yola, at which point steam navigation now ceases, is less than 275 miles from Kuka and Lake Tchad, and the river is truly what Barth called it : " An open gateway through which the irresistible influence of Europe may pass into Africa " ; and in the words of Flegel : " The only really navigable route leading to the heart of the black continent."

Mr. Schirmer reviews the history of the various efforts to interest the French public in one or another of these routes to the interior of Africa ; efforts frequently baffled and frequently renewed, until the pres-

ent time, when attention is concentrated upon the route across the desert. The Transsaharan railroad is, in Mr. Schirmer's opinion, an enterprise to be carried out, but not until France has established her power at Lake Tchad. Without the control of the countries on the Lake, he argues, the railway across the Sahara would be a waste of energy and of means, for there are no resources to be developed in the broad space of 18 degrees of latitude between the southern outposts of Algeria and Bornu.

THE MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.—Mr. Robert Needham Cust has sent a copy of his pamphlet on the Occupation of Africa by the Christian Missionaries of Europe and North America.* This is the publication which was distributed at the International Geographical Congress at Berne, to the indignation of the Germans, who are therein reproached with the "brutal cynicism" of their methods. The President of the Congress left the responsibility of this now famous phrase with its author, and he has not seen fit to modify it. The greater part of the pamphlet is devoted to an enumeration of the missionary stations, Catholic and Protestant, established in Africa. These are classified in four regions, as follows :

Region of the North.—All the country lying to the north of the parallel of 20° N. Lat., from the vicinity of Suakim on the Red Sea to Cape Blanco, on the Atlantic Coast.

* L'Occupation de l'Afrique par les Missionnaires Chrétiens de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Nord, par M. Robert Needham Cust. Genève, 1891.

Stamped *Hommage de l'auteur*, and forwarded by the courtesy of M. Charles Faure, of *L'Afrique Explorée et Civilisée*.

Region of the West.—Comprised between the parallels of 20° N. Lat. and 18° S. Lat. ; the western limit being the Atlantic from Cape Blanco to the mouth of the Cunene River, and the eastern the meridian of 20° E. Long.

Region of the South.—Bounded on the north by the parallel of 18° S. Lat., and on the west, south and east by the ocean.

Region of the East.—Lying between the meridian of 20° E. Long. and the Indian Ocean, and the parallels of 20° N. Lat. and 18° S. Lat.

The lists give the name of the church or the sect in charge of the stations, the family to which the natives belong, the faith, whether Mohammedan or Pagan, and the native language spoken.

In the Preliminary Remarks, which fill ten pages, and in other parts of his paper, Mr. Cust says many things with an evident desire to be impartial, but his habit of mind defies control. He says on p. 9 that "nothing (in his pamphlet) will indicate to what particular fraction of Christendom the author belongs," and he adds, on p. 10: "the fault which I find with all of them (the Roman Catholic missionaries) is the exclusion of the Bible in the language of the country and the purchase, *at a low price*, of boys and girls to fill their schools and recruit members for the future Christian communities." This form of redemption, rightly denounced as a kind of slave trade, is by no means peculiar to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Cust will find, in Büttikofer's *Reisebilder aus Liberia* (Band II., S. 344), the following passage, quoted from Bishop Ferguson's Annual Report of the Protestant Episcopal Mission in Liberia for 1884-85: "One of the saddest

facts is this, that we are compelled to look on while an intelligent girl, upon whom we had set great hopes, is suddenly taken away by her parents, to become the wife of the very first heathen polygamist, who has acquired a right to her by the payment of the customary purchase-money."

This purchase-money, it is said on p. 343, is the sum of " 15 and more " dollars paid by the Mission to secure the liberty of the girl to marry a Christian ; and there seems to be no difference in practice between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Missions, in buying converts, unless the LOW PRICE paid by the latter constitute an aggravation of the wrong.

Mr. Büttikofer learned his facts in Liberia, where the Protestants have had the field to themselves for sixty years ; and if, as Mr. Cust affirms in an eloquent passage (on p. 10) the knowledge of the Bible in their own language will put the Africans on the level of the European and the American, how does he explain the failure of Sierra Leone and Liberia ? He himself says, on p. 19: " If the civilization and the religious opinions of the nations of Europe and North America were such as to exercise a predominating influence over the peoples of Africa, inferior in civilization and destitute of fixed and intelligent religious belief, we might have expected to find, after a half-century, some manifest proof of this beneficent influence in the English colony of Sierra Leone and in the American republic of Liberia ; but it is not so. No religious, moral or social impression has been made by the educated negroes of these two states upon the men of color with whom they are in relation."

The subject of Christian missionary work in Africa is, perhaps, too large to be dealt with in a pamphlet, even though this give expression to the views of a writer, who is without prejudice against Germans or Roman Catholics or Frenchmen.

New Light on Dark Africa: being the Narrative of the German Emin Pasha Expedition, the Journeyings and Adventures among the Native Tribes of Eastern Equatorial Africa, the Gallas, Massais, Wasukuma, etc., etc., on the Lake Baringo and the Victoria Nyanza. Related by Dr. Carl Peters, the Commander of the Expedition. Translated from the German by H. W. Dulcken, Ph. D.

With thirty-two Page Engravings and Sixty-five other Illustrations from Designs by Rudolph Hellgrewe, and a large Explanatory Colored Map, representing the Progress of the Expedition from Day to Day.

London, New York and Melbourne

8vo.

1891.

The real subject of this portly volume is the Greatness of Dr. Carl Peters, recorded by himself.

As a contribution to the Emin Pasha literature, it amounts to nothing more than reiteration of the statements made by Emin to nearly every one, who has talked with him since his return from Central Africa.

Dr. Peters reached Shimbye, a little above 2° S. Lat., after many difficulties interposed by the English authorities, and especially by Admiral Fremantle; and his line of march led him from the coast in a general north-westerly direction to the Victoria Nyanza, and along its

western side to the southern end, and thence in a southeasterly direction to Bagamoyo.

The first part of the route lay through the territory of the Gallas and the warlike Masais, and Dr. Peters selected this route, he declares on p. 221, because its reported dangers had daunted other explorers, and especially Stanley. Thomson, who allowed himself to be bullied and humiliated by the Masais, is treated as a weakling. "I have tried," says Dr. Peters, "to produce an impression on the Massais by means of forest fires, by fiery rockets, and even by a total eclipse of the sun, that happened to occur on December 23d; but I have found, after all, that the one thing which would make an impression on these wild sons of the steppe was a bullet from the repeater or double-barrelled rifle, and then only when employed in emphatic relation to their own bodies."

It was unlucky for the Masais that the English had annoyed Dr. Peters on the sea, where the wretches were too strong for him. He can find no vent for his feelings but in alliterative Latin: "Though I had been obliged to make use of stratagem against the English ships of war, I was certainly resolved to employ the means far more sympathetic to me, the *vis vim vi expellit*, in opposing any such violence by land." This he never had the chance to do, for the Englishmen were horribly afraid that he would grind their bones to make him bread; and they kept out of his way. He revenges himself for the disappointment by repeating all the fine things the natives said about him, and their contemptuous opinion of the English. "There have been Englishmen here too," said the Wapokomo. "But we know

that the Englishmen are quite little, and thou art very great. Thou art as God. Give us peace, great Lord; we will do everything that thou desirest" (p. 134). Wherever he went, Dr. Peters was a great Lord; but he was heavy-hearted, and could only find relief by killing somebody. Gallas, Wapokomo, Wadsagga, Wandorobbo, Masais and Wagogo were alike to him. If they were friendly they were killed, because they might change their minds; if they strutted like turkey-cocks and bragged they were killed, because they seemed to mock Dr. Peters; if they hid themselves, they were hunted down; if they came out in numbers, they were shot, for the great point was to keep up the Kupanda-Sharo feeling in the camp.*

This feeling was the moral force of the men, but the Kupanda-Sharo himself was sustained also, he tells us on p. 193, by the great principle that makes itself felt through the universe, even in inorganic nature, the principle of unlimited justice. Nor by this alone did he walk; his soul soared above the petty cares of life, when he looked on the Falls of the Tana, or the icy-peaked crown of Kenia, or the wondrous beauty of the landscape on the Victoria Nyanza. Aspiration is as natural to him as gravitation, and he is a mine of sentiment. After a fight, in which he killed a number of Masais, he set fire to the homes of the tribe, and the sight of the

* "Kupanda-Sharo, that is to say, climber of mountains, was the name which I had borne from the beginning of my expedition, and which is now becoming more and more known among the native tribes. My people had composed special songs upon this name, and these they were accustomed to sing upon such occasions as the present, especially the Wanjamwesi girls. I remember how, on that very evening, one of these girls, as she husked the corn, sang a song of which the burden always was: 'Others have nothing to eat; Kupanda-Sharo gives us to eat'."—(*New Light on Dark Africa*, pp. 188-189).

destruction called forth the following passage, warm with dear associations, and the flush of bloodshed. "What time the Advent bells were calling to church in Germany, the flames were crackling over the great kraal on all sides, and mounting towards the heaven" (p. 239).

Neither life, nor death, nor right, nor sense of shame, can stay the apostle of unlimited justice.

He says on p. 329 that all his letters and reports, left in English hands to be forwarded to Europe, were lost. On p. 357 he tells how letters addressed to the gentlemen of the English expedition were handed to him by some Waganda men : . . . "I was on the point of returning them, when I suddenly perceived that on one of them H. M. Stanley was indicated as the sender. A joyful hope thrilled through me at this sight, that the news of Stanley's departure must be incorrect, for if he was now sending a letter to Usoga he could not possibly have left the Equatorial Province five months ago. Marco put an end to my uncertainty by tearing open the letter, and giving it to me to read; and under the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed, I felt myself perfectly justified in doing so." An illustration on p. 361 shows the reader in the act.

Dr. Peters confirms by his observations the accuracy of Thomson's account of the Masais. Among these people there is a strict separation of the married from the unmarried men. These are called Elmoran, and they are warriors. Like Cæsar's Britons, they live on milk and meat, but must never take both at the same meal. The milk is generally eaten in a sour state.

The Elmoran live in villages of their own, in the society of the young women, who are free to choose

their lovers. The young men are naturally reluctant to give up this kind of existence, but when the father sees fit to arrange a marriage for his son, the latter must submit.

It may be a consequence of this submission that the husband is always indifferent to his wife's conduct after marriage.

Full of interest is the account of Uganda and its people. Dr. Peters is convinced that the Waganda excel, in the development of their intelligence, every other African nation. In contrast to all other negro tribes, the Waganda feel the necessity of progress. Christianity, it appears, has spread among this people with amazing rapidity, when once the superiority of the white race was understood; and in its train have come the arts of reading and writing. Stanley had already told us that the Waganda used the Arabic characters.

They have great mechanical skill, and at Rubaga they replaced in one of the magazine guns a lost part of the machinery, by which the cartridges were rapidly thrown out after the weapon had been discharged.

The Waganda belong to the Bantu stock, modified, according to the native tradition, by a people from the north, called by Dr. Felkin the Wahuma, and identified by Dr. Peters with the Beyma, still existing in Uganda in very great numbers. The Beyma men keep to themselves, but their women are everywhere sought for on account of their remarkable beauty.

"So far as I saw," says Dr. Peters, "the Beyma were of a slender type, with dewy, dreamy eyes, and features of almost a Caucasian cast; their color is light brown, and their faces reminded one of the figures in an ancient Egyptian temple."

It may yet be discovered that the influence of Egypt formerly extended to Uganda. Dr. Peters notes (p. 421) that the name for the Nile is, in Uganda *Kyira*, or *Kyila*, and in Usoga, *Nyiro* or *Nyilo*. At Mengo, almost on the north shore of the Victoria Nyanza, are thirty-three royal tombs of the tribe of the Wakintu. These tombs are in the shape of cones, and the visitor on entering one, finds himself in a dusky hall, supported by a row of columns. In the background is a painted curtain and before it are the weapons and favorite movables of the deceased.

Behind the curtain is an area from which shafts and corridors, lined with textile stuffs, cowrie shells and other articles of value, lead to the coffin, which contains the embalmed corpse. These forms of burial are not met with in the other Bantu tribes, though they are known in Madagascar.

Dr. Peters was told by Muanga (king of Uganda) that the most ancient of the Mengo tombs contained the primæval records of the dynasty; and the missionaries confirmed this statement, though it does not appear that they had independent sources of information.

The forcible "rescue" of Emin naturally grieved the Commander of the German Emin Pasha Expedition, and he comes to the conclusion (p. 548) that "Stanley's enterprise has been absolutely hurtful in its effects for the general interests of humanity, and for the special interests of England." This is a case of the mote and the beam, for it is not to be doubted that the murderous raid, conducted by the leader of the Wadutschi (Germans), has left an abiding hatred of the white man in the countries through which it passed.

Dr. Peters might do good work, if kept sternly in hand by a superior officer, but he has singular unfitness for command.

Cuadros Americanos. Venezuela, Brazil, California, Guatemala, Montevideo y Ecuador. Por Manuel Llorente Vázquez, Ministro que ha sido de España en América, con un prólogo de Luis Vidart.

Madrid, 1891.

These "American Pictures" are full of life and fire. His readers may, or may not, agree with the author, but they must confess that he stands by his convictions and utters his mind without fear or favor, in an aggressive tone like that of Sir Lepel Griffin. Like the Englishman, the Spaniard has a fund of good sense and makes many just remarks, in spite of his settled prejudice against American institutions. Mr. Vázquez condemns with impartiality the political and the social life of the South American countries, in which he represented his government. Brazil (then an Empire) fares no better at his hands than Buenos Aires or Venezuela. He was struck by the commercial activity and the prosperity of Buenos Aires, and also by its pretentious air. "During my short residence," he says, "I heard more talk about *high life* and aristocracy than in England, France and Spain;" and he dismisses the subject of municipal administration in two lines: "The aspect of Buenos Aires is dirty, and its streets are infernal. It is a torture to ride through them in a carriage."

He considers that the Argentine Republic has taken the place of Brazil as the leading South American nation. The political changes in Brazil would not have occurred

if the Emperor had been equal to his position ; and Mr. Vázquez looks for a disintegration of the new republic.

Two places in America charmed him, San Juan de Puerto Rico and San Francisco, California. Patriotic feeling colors, but does not exaggerate, the description of San Juan, with its natural beauty and cleanliness and thorough administration ; and here, oddly enough, Mr. Vázquez made acquaintance with a seductive compound, the *rabo de gallo*, or *cok-teil*.*

He devotes a whole chapter to San Francisco, "a grand-looking city, with all the refinements and comforts of life," and most picturesquely situated. He visited the Academy of Sciences, the libraries, the clubs, the theatre, the Cliff House, San Rafael and the other suburbs. He admired the cable-roads, climbing and descending the hills, investigated the Chinese quarter and lunched in the excellent restaurants ; and, as for the hotels, he doubts whether all the others in the world can surpass the Palace Hotel. Of the women he says : "When I was there, all the beauties of San Francisco could be seen in Geary Street at half past four or five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, coming out from the matinées. They are, in general, finely formed, though perhaps too sculpturesque, with delicate features and vigorous, graceful figures. They go about alone, well aware to what they are exposed, and accept little favors, to which they attach slight importance ; but they are

*So spelled, probably, to render the pronunciation of *Cocktail*. It is not a pretty word, and a kindly gloom overshadows its origin ; but it seems to be formed of a verb and a noun rather than of two nouns and, if so, *rabo arriba* would come nearer to the meaning than *rabo de gallo*. It is no great addition, in any shape, to the wealth of a language.

generally respected, the piratical cruiser, so common with us, being here unknown."

The chapter on Uruguay is very entertaining. Mr. Vázquez defends the bull-fight as the school of heroism, much in the style of the English and Americans who uphold the prize-fight; he takes up a composition of Mr. Sarmiento's, and convicts him of bad Spanish; and he tells, in *El Mate de las Morales*, a story of Uruguayan manners and speech, in which *c* becomes *s*.

In Ecuador, Mr. Vázquez met with Father Tobías, a Jesuit missionary who had labored among the Jíbaros, a tribe of Indians dwelling on the banks of the Napo, in the province of Oriente.

Father Tobías gave the following description of their habits and customs.

They are untamed savages, and regard servitude as equally disgraceful with cowardice, and their bearing is defiant to the point of insolence. Their weapons are the machete, a knife, and a lance of *chonta* wood (a very hard palm), generally tipped with iron, procured from the whites. They use also a tube made of two strips of *chonta* wood, and a poisoned arrow, which they blow through the tube to a great distance. The poison, which is of a vegetable origin, is obtained from other tribes, living on the Marañon. The Jíbaros are well-made, active men. Orton says (*The Andes and the Amazon*, p. 171) that many of them approach the Caucasian type, the beard and lighter skin indicating a percentage of Spanish blood, but Father Tobías makes no such observation. Their dress consists of small clothes, covering the person from the waist half way to the knee, or, in a few cases, of a cotton cloth, striped red and black,

wound about the middle and hanging down. Some have learned the use of shirts and drawers. Both men and women wear necklaces of beads and bugles, and the face is always painted.

They are the most industrious tribe in the province of Oriente, and plant, in the clearings they make in the forest, yucca, maize, plantains, sweet potatoes, peanuts, cotton and tobacco.

Women are beasts of burden, and the man takes all he can get.

The dwellings of the Jíbaros are well-built houses, made of the *chonta* palm wood. They are 15 or 20 yards in length by 10 or 12 broad, and 16 or 17 feet in height. The roof is made of a species of bamboo, the *guádua*,* covered with leaves to shed the rain.

There is no social or political organization, each man being absolute master of his own household; and the children grow up like so many domestic animals.

The only semblance of religion is the fear of the devil; but the Jíbaros who are in contact with converted Indians have a conception of God and future rewards and punishments, as well as of the necessity of baptism.

They are extremely superstitious and treacherous. A dream will make a Jíbaro plot the death of another, and the assassinations, which are of frequent occurrence in the tribe, have no other origin. An offense is never forgiven, though years may pass before the opportunity for revenge offers itself.

There is no such thing as open warfare. The Jíbaros make, on the contrary, every demonstration of friendli-

* Velazquez de la Cadena writes the word *Guadúa*.

ness until the enemy is off his guard, and can be killed without danger.

In time of war they make signals to each other by blows upon a kind of drum, composed of the hollow trunk of a tree, 10 or 12 feet long and 2 feet in diameter.

The father is the recognized head of the family and not, as among many savage tribes, the maternal uncle.

When a clearing is made in order to plant the yucca, from which they prepare the *chicha* that they drink, they begin a fast, which continues till the yucca is ripe for use. Their food during this period consists of plantains and yucca, and occasionally a little fish or some birds.

At the end of the fast they indulge, for six or eight days, in a grand carouse.

They have a way of drying the heads of their enemies by removing the bones and heating the cavity with red-hot stones, until the flesh is mummified. These trophies are called *Sanças*, and Father Pozzi says (*Annales de la Propagation de la Foi, Sept., 1871*), that it is the custom to attach them to the end of the hair, gathered in a long tress, when the warriors are going out to battle, or at the time of a great solemnity.

The only musical instrument of the Jíbaros is a flute made of a cane, with one large hole for the mouth and two smaller ones for the fingers.

In their houses they use blocks of wood for seats, and they sleep on bedsteads made of four posts fixed in the ground, and on these *chonta* boards covered with *guádua*, split very small. They lie with their feet to a fire, which is kept burning all night.

TITLES OF SUBJECTS IN GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS.

BERLIN.—*Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde.*

Travels in the *Hinterland* of Kamerun in 1889-1891 (Lieut. Morgen)—Guiana in 1890 (Prof. Dr. W. Joest)—Preliminary Expedition to West Greenland (Dr. E. von Drygalski)—Two Days in Atjeh (Sumatra), by Dr. A. Baessler.

Zeitschrift.

Contributions to the Geography of Central Brazil, by Dr. P. Ehrenreich—Essay towards an Orography of the Kuen-lun Range, by Dr. Geo. Wegener.

EDINBURGH.—*The Scottish Geographical Magazine.*

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- Nr. 101: The population of the Earth—VIII—by Herman Wagner and Alexander Supan—Nr. 102: The Adam's Bridge and the Coral Reefs of the Palk Strait (between India and Ceylon) by John Walther.

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The Yoruba Country, West Africa. By Alvan Millson—A Journey through Gazaland. By Denis Doyle—Notes on the Present State of the Karun River, between Shushter and the Shat-El-Arab. By Henry Blosse Lynch—African Boundaries and the Application of Indian Systems of Geographical Survey to Africa, by Lieut. Col. T. H. Holdich, R. E.—Journey across the Western Portion of the

Great Persian Desert, via the Siah Kuh Mountains and the Darya-I-Namak. By C. E. Biddulph—A Journey through Part of Somaliland, between Zeila and Bulhar. By Lieut. Charles G. Nurse—Notes on the Sabaeans. By Dr. A. Houtum-Schindler—Photography and Exploration. By John Thomson—Bar-Subtense Survey. By Col. H. C. B. Tanner.

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—The Congo Free State—Spanish Guinea,
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L. Gallois—Oceanography and Oceania, by
Marcel Dubois—Note on the Development of
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Remains of Camille Douls—Railroads in the
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—Map of the Sanga—M. Foa's Notes on
South Africa—M. Dècle on the Zambezi—Sci-
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Sinaïtic Peninsula)—Mr. Israel Russell's Expe-
dition in Alaska—Dr. Meyners d'Estrey on
the Astronomical Knowledge of the Dyaks,
and on Palæontological Researches in Java—
M. Rabot on the eastern Coast of Iceland—
Discovery of a supposed portrait of Columbus
at the Château of the Valençay—Restoration
of the Monument to Dumont d'Urville—A

Manuscript Atlas of 1563, by Stella, discovered in the Royal Library of Stockholm—Dutreuil de Rhins and Grenard in Chinese Turkistan—The Sacred Island of Puto (Chusan, China)—Etymology of the word *Senegal*—The Expedition of Lionel Dècle and Lalaing in South Africa—Brazilian Rivers—The Maunier Colony in Córdoba (Argentine Republic)—Monument to Doudart de Lagrée (explorer of Indo-China)—The Fans and the African Missions—M. Claine's Travels in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

ROME.—*Società Geografica Italiana, Bollettino.*

The Geographical Congress at Berne, by Count Luchino dal Verme—From La Paz to Irupana (Prof. L. Balzan)—From Berbera to Oduan, by D. Eugenio Ruspoli—The Geographical Institute of Vienna and Its Labors, by Prof. G. Marinelli—The First Crossing of the Somali Peninsula; letters of Bricchetti-Robecchi—Letter from Dr. Traversi—Ethnographical Collection of the Southeastern Peninsula of New Guinea, made by Dr. Lamberto Loria: with notes by Dr. G. A. Colini.—The Geographical Congress at Berne: letter of Count L. dal Verme, and Report by Prof. G. Ricchieri—On Two Letters of Amerigo Vespucci (1500–1501) by Prof. L. Hugues.—Emanicipation of Colonies, by Prof. Dr. G. Coen.

VIENNA.—*Mittheilungen der Kais. Königl. Geographischen Gesellschaft.*

The Beg Dagħ and Malatia (Kurdistan) by Prof.

Joseph Wünsch,—Rainfall of Croatia, by Arthur Franovic—Paraguay, "The Land of Women," by Lieut. W. Kreuth.—Special Maps and Reliefs in Schools, by Prof. Dr. E. Richter.—Survey of the Tribes in the eastern Horn of Africa and their Camping-Grounds.

OBITUARY.

PEDRO II.—The ex-Emperor of Brazil, an Honorary Member of the American Geographical Society since 1878, died in Paris, at midnight, December 4, 1891.

The funeral services were conducted with appropriate display, and a military escort accompanied the procession to the railway station, where the coffin was placed upon the train for Lisbon, there to be laid in the sepulchre of the Portuguese kings.

The funeral car was received with royal honors at every town through which it passed.

Dom Pedro was born at Rio de Janeiro, December 2, 1825, and became emperor at the age of six years, by the abdication of his father. He assumed the government July 23, 1840, and, one year later, was crowned.

Revolutionary movements disturbed the empire up to the year 1848, but they were all successfully repressed, and the condition of Brazil during the forty years, which ended with the sudden uprising of the 15th November, 1889, was one of peace and steady progress. It is a question how much of this prosperity is to be ascribed to the wisdom and statesmanship of the emperor, uni-